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EXAMINER

PARK, CHAN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

DATE MAILED: 12/30/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/617,593

Applicant(s)

STAMM ET AL.

Examiner

CHAN S PARK

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 16 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 July 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

The following quotations of 37 CFR 1.75(a) is the basis of objection:

(a) The specification must conclude with a claim particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention or discovery.

1. Claim 6 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(a) as failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention or discovery.

The fourth line of claim "... the presentation materials the size of a marketing product;" is not clearly stated.

Hereinafter, examiner will read the line as "... the presentation materials in the size of a marketing product;"

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 16 recites the limitation "the second version" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1-3, 12-15, and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being clearly by anticipated by Mucciolo et al., "PowerPoint 2000" published in May 1999.

3. With respect to claim 1, the Mucciolo et al. reference teaches a method for conveying a message to an audience comprising the steps of:

Creating presentation materials (first paragraph in page 178);

Creating a miniature printed version (slide 1 shown in 'handouts' option window) of the presentation materials ('page setup option' in conjunction with 'handouts' option in page 180);

Presenting presentation materials to the audience; and

Providing the audience with the miniature printed version of the presentation materials ('printing PowerPoint presentations' in page 180).

The reference teaches that PowerPoint provides a user with an option of customize the size of slide, size of paper, orientation, and number of slides per page. Therefore, claim 1 is clearly anticipated by the Mucciolo reference.

4. With respect to claim 2, the Mucciolo et al. reference further teaches that the step of creating a miniature version comprises creating a miniature printed version of the presentation materials as a single printed page ('handout' option in page 180). The user has an option of setting "slides per page" equal to the number of presentation slides to create a single printed page.

5. With respect to claim 3, the Mucciolo et al. reference further teaches that the step of creating a miniature version comprises creating a miniature printed version of the presentation materials as a plurality of printed pages ('handout' option in page 180).

Again, the user has an option of setting "slides per page" to create presentation material in a plurality of printed pages.

6. With respect to claim 12, the Mucciolo et al. reference discloses a computer implemented system for producing a miniature presentation, comprising:

A digital repository (memory) populated with presentation materials;

A processor; and

A computer readable medium encoded with processor readable instruction that when executed by the processor implement (first paragraph in page 178),

A selection mechanism configured to select a presentation to be reformed (page 124),

A reformatting mechanism configured to reformat the presentation as a miniature presentation (page 181-182), and

A printing mechanism configured to print the miniature presentation ('page setup option' in conjunction with 'handouts' option in page 180).

It is inherent that PowerPoint of Mucciolo et al. operates with operating system installed in a computer that has a memory and a processor.

7. With respect to claim 13, the Mucciolo et al. reference further discloses the system wherein:

The digital repository further comprises a multiple frame animation (design templates of fig. 2.18 in page 40);

The selection mechanism is further configured to select the multiple frame animation for inclusion in the miniature presentation (page 124); and

The reformatting mechanism is further configured to combine the multiple frame animation and the presentation as a miniature presentation (page 178).

8. With respect to claim 14, the Mucciolo et al. reference further discloses the system wherein:

The digital repository further comprises an image intended to facilitate recall of a message conveyed by the presentation materials (fig. 11.10 in pages 253);

The selection mechanism is further configured to select the image for inclusion in the miniature presentation (fig. 11.10 in pages 253); and

The reformatting mechanism is further configured to combine the image and the presentation as a miniature presentation (fig. 11.10 in pages 253).

Again, it is inherent that PowerPoint of Mucciolo et al. operates with operating system installed in a computer that has a selection and reformatting mechanism to include images to the presentation material.

9. With respect to claim 15, the Mucciolo et al. reference further discloses the system wherein:

The digital repository is further populated with foreign language version of the presentation materials (pages 737-738);

The selection mechanism is further configured to select a second version of the presentation in a foreign language (pages 737-738);

The reformatting mechanism is further configured to reformat the second version of the presentation for inclusion in the miniature presentation (pages 737-738).

Again, it is inherent that PowerPoint of Mucciolo et al. operates with operating system installed in a computer that has a selection and reformatting mechanism to include foreign language to the presentation material.

10. With respect to claim 18, the Mucciolo et al. reference discloses a computer program product (PowerPoint), comprising:

A computer storage medium (memory) and a computer program code mechanism (PowerPoint) embedded in the computer storage medium for causing a processor to create a miniature printed version of presentation materials, the computer program code mechanism comprising:

A first computer code device ('handouts' option) configured to reformat presentation materials into a miniature version of the presentation materials (page 180); and

A second computer code device ('print' option) configured to print the miniature version of the presentation materials (page 180).

Again, it is inherent that PowerPoint of Mucciolo et al. operates with operating system installed in a computer that has a memory and a processor.

11. With respect to claim 19, the Mucciolo et al. reference further discloses a third computer code device ('add clip art' option in page 250) configured to include other information when reformatting the miniature version of the presentation materials (fig. 11.10 in pages 253).

12. With respect to claim 20, the Mucciolo et al. reference discloses computer-implemented system for producing a miniature presentation, comprising:

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Means for selecting a presentation to be reformatted ('page setup' option in page 180);

Means for reformatting the presentation into a miniature version of the presentation ('handouts' option in page 180); and

Means for printing the miniature version of the presentation ('print' option).

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Long U.S.

Patent No. 6,572,149.

13. With respect to claim 21, the Long reference teaches a business card (col. 4, lines 45-47) comprising:

A first face (back surface);

A second face (front surface), wherein,

Said first face has printed thereon identification information corresponding to a person (col. 2, lines 54-59), and

Said second face has printed thereon a miniature version of a presentation (coupon) presented by the person corresponding to the identification information on the first face (col. 3, lines 17-25).

Note that enlargement and reduction of image is commonly done in printing art. Therefore, it is inherent to create miniature version of coupon or presentation material when one wishes to print one large coupon image in a business card size paper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mucciolo et al.

14. With respect to claim 4, the Mucciolo et al. reference teaches all the limitations of claims 1 and 3.

The reference does not disclose expressly the step of binding the plurality of printed pages together.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that binding a plurality of pages together using a stapler or string is a well-known method.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a stapler to bind plurality of printed pages to organize the plurality of pages since Examiner takes Official Notice that binding a plurality of pages together using a stapler or string is a well-known method.

Claims 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mucciolo et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Long U.S. Patent No. 6,572,149.

15. With respect to claims 5 and 6, the Mucciolo et al. reference teaches all the limitations of claim 1.

The reference does not disclose expressly the step of creating a miniature printed version comprises creating a miniature printed version of the presentation materials the size of a marketing product and the step of packaging the miniature printed version of the presentation materials with a marketing product.

However, the Long reference teaches the step of creating a presentation material (expiration date and sales promotional offer) in the size of a marketing product (coupon and business card), and the step of packaging (packaging the coupons in mail form according to fig. 2) comprises packaging the presentation material with a marketing product (fig. 1 and col.3, lines 17-26).

Mucciolo and Long are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor that is the printing presentation materials art.

Furthermore, Examiner takes Official Notice that printing a plurality of information on both front and back of a business card is well known method in business card printing art. For example, a doctor's business card often includes his/her name and telephone in the front, and has the direction or map in the back.

Since Mucciolo et al. teaches the method of selecting paper size, which makes printing miniature presentation material in smaller size such as a business card, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the miniature printed presentation material of Mucciolo with the printing the presentation material with a market product of Long.

The suggestion for doing so would have been to create a business card which addresses the individual needs of potential consumer more meaningfully (col. 1, lines 45-48 of Long).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Mucciolo et al. with Long to obtain the invention as specified in claims 5 and 6.

16. With respect to claim 7, the Long reference teaches that the marketing product is a business card (col. 4, lines 45-47).

17. With respect to claim 8, the Mucciolo et al. reference teaches the step of creating a miniature printed version comprises including a multiple frame animation (design templates of fig. 2.18 in page 40) on the miniature printed version of the presentation materials. Additionally, the Long reference teaches the step of packaging comprises packaging the miniature printed version of the presentation materials so that the

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multiple frame animation may be viewed by flipping through the miniature printed version of the presentation materials (col. 3, lines 17-26).

Since each coupon or business card is separated by the perforations, the method of viewing each separated card by flipping is a well-known method.

Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mucciolo et al. as applied to claims 1 and 4 above, and further in view of Long.

18. With respect to claim 9, the Mucciolo et al. further teaches the step of creating a miniature printed version comprising including at least one transparent page containing emphasis material (lines 7-8, page 178). The reference discloses a method of printing the presentation materials in a transparent page when it is sent to create overheads.

The Long reference discloses the step of packaging comprising packaging the at least one transparent page adjacent to a page that will be emphasized by overlaying the at least one transparent page (col. 4, lines 7-12). All materials are adjacent to each other since they are Z-folded.

19. With respect to claim 10, the Long reference further discloses the step of packaging comprising providing a protective sleeve (clear wafer seal 27) for the miniature printed version of the presentation materials (business cards in col. 4, lines 7-12 and lines 45-47).

20. With respect to claim 11, the Mucciolo further teaches the step of creating a miniature printed version step comprising including an image intended to facilitate recall of a message conveyed by the presentation materials on the miniature printed version

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of the presentation materials (design templates of fig. 2.18 in page 40). It is inherent that PowerPoint of Mucciolo et al. is operated with operating system installed in a computer that has a selection and reformatting mechanism to include images to the presentation material upon the user preferences.

Claims 16 and 17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mucciolo et al. as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Long.

21. With respect to claim 16, the Long reference teaches a method of print other version of the presentation on a back side of the presentation (col. 2, lines 38-43).

Arguments analogous to those presented for claims 5 and 6, are applicable.

22. With respect to claim 17, the Long reference teaches a method of print the presentation material in a business card (col. 4, lines 45-47).

Conclusion

23. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 5,852,807 to Skarbo et al. discloses an electronic business card that can have images and other contact information.

U.S. Patent 6,650,761 to Rodriguez et al. discloses a business card that is steganographically encoded with plural-bit data.


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24. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAN S PARK whose telephone number is (703) 305-2448. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4750.

Chan S. Park
December 18, 2003


EDWARD COLES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600